

# THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

TEN PAGES.

VOL. XXVI

ATLANTA, GA., THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 24, 1894.

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## THEY CALL IT A SALE

The Treasury Agent Thinks That the Building Is Sold.

## PASSED ON TO A SECOND HAND NOW

Mr. Carlisle Is Still Away and the Situation Is in Doubt.

## THE TARIFF'S PROSPECTS BRIGHTEN

Democratic Senators Are Getting Around to the Cloture Idea—They Are Weary of Delay and Want Business Done.

Washington, May 22.—(Special)—Secretary Carlisle did not return today, and, in consequence, the appropriations committee of the house has taken no further action on the Atlanta exposition bill. Mr. O. O. Stealey, who was sent to Chicago by Secretary Carlisle to dispose of the government building in the exposition grounds, has returned. He notified Colonel Livingston today that he had sold the building for \$3,275 to Mr. R. Harris, president of the Chicago Wrecking Company, but this is not the same company that offered to sell the building to the Atlanta exposition for \$35,000. Thus Colonel Livingston really feels that he does not know in whose hands the building now is. He thinks it may be that Secretary Carlisle will refuse to ratify the sale, and that the government may yet have it to be removed to Atlanta without repurchasing it. Until Secretary Carlisle returns Colonel Livingston will not call the appropriations committee together to agree upon the bill to be reported to the house.

## The Only One to Pass.

The most significant utterance which has been made during the long tariff debate in the senate was the speech of Senator Gorman today. Than Mr. Gorman there is no more forceful or better orator in the senate. He spoke as the leader of the democratic side of the senate. He announced that the senate was not satisfied with the tariff bill passed by the house, nor was it satisfied with the first bill reported by the senate finance committee. Neither of these bills could have passed the senate, but the present bill would pass by a unanimous democratic vote. He further announced that the democrats were ready to vote, and any delay from now on would be the fault of the republicans. While this bill was not a perfect bill, he believed it to be better than any measure yet proposed and believed it should become a law. After his speech Mr. Gorman stated privately that he believed the senate would vote within two weeks; that the present bill would pass, and that this bill would become a law.

## Agreed to Stand by It.

From other sources I learned today that an ironclad agreement had been made between the democratic leaders of the senate to the effect that they will notify the house conferees that they will have to accept this bill or else the senate will refuse to pass any tariff bill. This pledge had to be made to several democratic senators before they would agree to support the bill. The democratic leaders of the senate have given their pledges to the Louisiana senators and the trust senators that the sugar schedule shall not be interfered with by the house. They have promised that the schedule of the senate bill will be a law or else they will defeat the bill. This means that the house will be forced to accept the senate bill in practically the form it passes that body. It is not a bill that the majority of the democrats in the house would like, but it is a long way better than the McKinley law now in effect. After Mr. Gorman's speech, in order to test the senate, Mr. Teller of Colorado, moved to lay the tariff bill on the table and demand a vote. It was defeated by a vote of 28 to 28. Every democrat voted against it, and the three populists voted with the democrats. This shows clearly that the democrats are united on the tariff bill, and that there is no longer any possible chance of its being defeated.

## The Bank Tax Bill.

It has been agreed by the leaders of the house that the state bank tax bill shall be taken up as soon as the legislative appropriation bill is out of the way. That will probably be the latter part of this week. Mr. Swanson of Virginia, who has been polling the house in the interest of this measure, says the unconditional repeal will undoubtedly pass.

## For Cloture in the Senate.

Senator Berry, of Arkansas, delivered a notable speech in the senate yesterday, advocating the adoption of a cloture rule by that body. He said if he had enough senators with him he would adopt it at once. He declared for action, and speedy action, and said that every senator, whether he be democrat or republican, should listen to the demands of the people and pass the tariff bill without delay.

All the democrats feel that, as do Senator Berry, in regard to quick action. Many republicans feel this way, but there is a small minority of republicans who are yet determined to delay action as long as possible. However, it is considered a safe prediction to say the senate will have acted before the middle of June. Here are some dates on which the two houses acted on former bills:

The Walker tariff act of 1886 was reported to the house April 14, 1886; passed the house July 3, 1886; passed the senate July 23, 1886; conference report adopted July 23, 1886; approved July 30, 1886.

The tariff act of 1888, as the Morgan bill, was reported to the house March 12, 1888; passed the house May 10, 1888; passed the senate February 20, 1888; conference report adopted March 2, 1888.

The tariff act of 1888 was reported to the house March 29, 1888; passed the house June 27, 1888; passed the senate February 29, 1888; conference report adopted March 29, 1888.

The McKinley tariff act of 1890 was reported to the house April 16, 1890; passed the house May 21, 1890; passed the senate September 27, 1890; conference report adopted September 27, 1890; approved October 1, 1890.

The Wilson tariff bill was reported to the house December 19, 1893, and past the senate February 1, 1894.

## To Elect Senators by the People.

The bill reported to the house by Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, providing for the election of United States senators by the people, is perhaps a good thing to afford members of the house an opportunity to make bungcombe speeches and it will prob-

## MINERS GO TO WAR.

Two Hundred and Fifty Strikers Take to the Field.

## THEY ARE WELL ARMED AND EQUIPPED

Plenty of Ammunition and Provisions Have Been Secured.

## DEPUTIES ARE PUT TO FLIGHT

Many Are Wounded in an Engagement  
Militia Make Ready to Leave at a  
Moment's Notice.

## OAKLAND CITY, IND., May 23.—Two hundred and fifty striking miners marched from Indianapolis, Ind., to Littles, seven miles north of here, this morning, armed with 100 Winchester rifles, and had one wagon load of ammunition, provisions sufficient to last them thirty days, and camped at the mine. This afternoon, in a battle between the striking miners and those at work in the Little mine, a number were wounded, two fatally. Six deputy sheriffs were disarmed and put to flight. Serious trouble is feared. A company of state militia is in readiness at Evansville to start in to the mining regions. Five men came to this city at 10 o'clock, presumably to watch the miners of the militia, but they refuse to say anything.

Mr. Kitchen Joins the Populists.

Raleigh, N. C., May 23.—(Special)—Ex-Congressman W. H. Kitchen publishes his second letter in the populist organ today. In it he announces that he has left the democratic party forever and will hereafter cast his fortunes with the populists. This removes the doubts which many of his friends have entertained that so fire-eating a democrat would ever leave the party.

## LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS.

The Brotherhood Elects Officers—Next

Place of Meeting.

St. Paul, Minn., May 23.—The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers today took up the election of officers, there being several vacancies. A. B. Youngson of Meadow, Pa., was elected assistant grand chief, representing the 48th district, being divided between several others. T. L. Ingram was re-elected first grand engineer, or recorder, by a vote of 461 out of 42. A list of fifteen cities was selected from which to choose the next place of meeting and the choice will lie between Columbus, O.; Ottawa, Ontario, and Salt Lake City, those three being given the preference.

A resolution was prepared and awaits adoption, requesting the delegates to suspend adjournment. Senator Walsh, the author of the bill denounced on Monday, until a copy of the bill has been submitted to the convention.

At the afternoon session C. H. Simons, of Aurora, Ill., was chosen second grand chief engineer. By virtue of his office Mr. Simons becomes editor of the brotherhood's journal. Mr. Arthur holds over as grand chief.

## Switchmen's Mutual Aid Convention.

Evansville, Ind., May 23.—The Switchmen's Mutual Aid convention today decided to cut down salaries and unnecessary expenses. The grand master will be paid \$200 per month and the vice grand master \$150, each to pay his own expenses. The secretary-treasurer will draw \$150 and edit the official journal. Directors, delegates, local managers and members of special committees will draw \$5 per day, the amount actually needed. The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: Grand master, Miles W. Barrett, Kansas City; vice grand master, John R. Barr, Buffalo; secretary and treasurer, J. M. Murphy, Birmingham, Ala. Mr. Murphy will also have charge of the Switchmen's Journal, which will be published in this city. There is a well-defined suspicion that Simons will not be dead and will be heard from now on.

The presentation of the resolution brought to the floor Hon. F. L. Pettus, of Dallas, who spoke in eulogistic terms of the senior senator and who urged that the convention should speak in no uncertain terms.

## Recognizing His Democracy.

John B. Knox, of Anniston, one of the most brilliant and influential young democrats in the state, demanded recognition and introduced a substitute for the committee's resolution. The substitute was in the exact language of the resolution except that it included the endorsement of Senator Morgan's democracy.

The substitute was in these words:

"Resolved, That, recognizing the wise experience, the eminent ability and the devotion to the best interests of the state of Alabama of our distinguished senior senator, the Hon. John T. Morgan, and since his services to the state and nation, and his influence in the affairs of vast importance, not only to his constituents, but to the whole people of the United States, makes it important that he should be retained in his present position, we, the representatives of the democratic party of Alabama in convention assembled, hereby cordially and heartily commend him to the people of the United States for re-election to the senate of the United States."

Mr. Tompkins stated that while there was a minority, of which he was one, who did not agree to the resolution, it was not because of objection to its declaration, but from belief that the matter should not come before the convention, but be left with the people. He did not submit a minority report and said his objection ended with the action of the committee.

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## MORGAN AND SILVER.

Alabama's Democrats Endorse the Senator and Free Coinage.

## CUCKOOS MAKE A GREAT FUSS

They Hate to Swallow an Endorsement of the Senior Senator.

## THEIR SLATE IS BADLY SPLIT UP

Cleveland and Jones Are Commended—The Convention Is in a Great Uproar—Approved Only by Approval of Morgan.

Montgomery, Ala., May 23.—(Special)—The democrats of all Alabama approached the precipice of eternal ruin today, paused a moment on its brink and stepped back to a place of safety.

It was undoubtedly a close shave, but the danger is now past and all is well.

At this afternoon's session of the state democratic convention the committee on platform and resolutions reported, through its chairman, Hon. H. Clay Tompkins, of this city. The platform reported was substantially that on which Mr. Cleveland was elected, except that it went further and endorsed in unmistakable terms his administration and that of Governor Jones, of

The Morgan men rebelled because debate had been denied them. Exclamations of vituperation and revenge were heard from each side. The situation was truly dangerous. Whispered exclamations such as "its rule or ruin," "goodbye democracy," "If Morgan's not a democrat, neither am I," were heard to come from the site of the house occupied by the representatives of the north Alabama counties.

Crooked Counting.

After an impassioned speech, he made a motion to lay Mr. Knox's substitute on the table. Further discussion or explanation on the part of the Morgan men was choked by the call for the question. At this time the convention was beside itself with rage and excitement. The wildest frenzy prevailed. The Morgan men rebelled because debate had been denied them. Exclamations of vituperation and revenge were heard from each side. The situation was truly dangerous. Whispered exclamations such as "its rule or ruin," "goodbye democracy," "If Morgan's not a democrat, neither am I," were heard to come from the site of the house occupied by the representatives of the north Alabama counties.

Finally a vote by counties on the motion to table Mr. Knox's amendment was demanded by Mr. Browne of Talladega. When all the counties had voted the secretary announced the result as in favor of tabling the resolution by 261 to 237. There were absences not voting.

Then the Morgan men rebelled. Their count had figured out differently and they demanded a verification of the secretary's count.

The secretary being an ardent administration man, his friends came to his rescue and the interpreted insinuation served as another firebrand. The convention was apparently on the verge of something sensational. It looked like things had gone too far to be reconciled. Honest democrats trembled. Passion was ruling at this critical juncture.

Colonel H. C. Tompkins, of this city, who, by the



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## GEORGIA'S BANKERS.

The Programme for the Annual Convention Completed and Sent Out.

## A NEW SUPERINTENDENT APPOINTED

Mr. Hoge Is Placed in Charge of the Central Main Stem, to Succeed Mr. Moore.

Macon, Ga., May 23.—(Special)—The programme of the third annual convention of the Georgia Bankers' Association, to be held at Atlanta June 6 and 7, 1894, is being sent out today to the members of the association by Mr. L. P. Hillyer, of Macon, cashier of the American National bank, who is the secretary of the association. The programme has been beautifully engraved and is a work of art.

Officers of the association are: R. H. Plant, president; Macon; T. B. Neal, first vice-president, Atlanta; G. Gunby Jordan, second vice-president, Columbus; C. H. Ogle, third vice-president, Savannah; J. S. Davis, fourth vice-president, Atlanta; L. C. Haynes, fifth vice-president, Augusta; L. P. Hillyer, secretary, Macon; J. W. Calhoun, treasurer, Macon.

Executive committee: John A. Davis, chairman, Albany; Frank Shefford, Thomasville; M. B. Lane, Savannah; R. J. Lowry, Atlanta; B. L. Hughes, Rome; W. A. Williams, G. C. Saunders, Gainesville; G. R. Rhea, Griffin.

The programme is as follows:

**FIRST DAY.**

Convention will meet promptly in the ballroom of the Kimball house at 10 o'clock a.m.

Convention will be called to order by President—Dr. Samuel Young.

Address of Welcome—Captain Robert J. Lowry.

Response to Address of Welcome—R. F. Burdell.

Annual Message—President R. H. Plant.

Report of Executive Council—Chairman J. W. Calhoun.

Report of treasurer.

Report of secretary.

Address of Practice—Banking: Its Uses and Abuses—G. R. Rhea.

General discussion until 2 o'clock p.m., when meeting will adjourn for the day.

At 2 o'clock p.m., the members will be tendered a ride over the city by the Atlanta Clearing House Association.

At 3 o'clock p.m., an address will be delivered by a distinguished financier.

**SECOND DAY.**

Meeting called to order at 10 o'clock a.m.

Address—The Good of the Country Requires Harmony between State and National Banks?—T. M. Ticknor.

General discussion.

Place of next meeting to be selected.

Electing of officers for the new year.

Adjournment.

At 9 o'clock p.m., a banquet will be tendered the members and visiting guests by the Atlanta Clearing house Association at the Kimball house.

**Baldly Disappointed.**

There is a large membership of the Order of Tonti in Macon, and quite a number of the members were calculating on drawing \$100,000 on the order of last year, less any sick benefits they may have received. Last year they would have been members several years. But their hopes are doomed to disappointment as the news comes from Philadelphia and New York that the Order of Tonti in the United States has been forced to resign on account of careless management. It is not known in what condition the other branches of the organization are, but two Macon branches have been in a flourishing condition for years. A few months ago some ten or twelve members of the order in Macon drew \$10,000, they having been members seven years. This evening Goodey's Lodge of Macon held a meeting to discuss what steps to take to protect the interests of members.

**Postponed on Trial.**

Major Wilkins's Launch Beats Mr. Baldwin's—The Queen Wins.

Savannah, Ga., May 23.—(Special)—The nineteenth annual regatta of the Savannah Yacht Club was held today on Thunderbolt. The greatest interest was centered in the race between the naphtha launches, those of Major W. A. Wilkins, of Waynesboro, and Mr. George J. Baldwin being the principal ones entered. The Dixie, Mr. Baldwin's boat, was started five minutes and twelve seconds ahead of the Moselle, which was run by Major Wilkins. The race was won by the Moselle, which crossed the line three minutes and thirty-four seconds before the Dixie.

In the first class of yachts the Elvira was distanced by both the Ocean Queen and the Thelma. The Ocean Queen was sailed by her owner, Mr. R. M. Demere, beating the Thelma in the twenty minutes course by seventeen minutes and fifty-three seconds.

There were several other races between small sailing yachts and naphthas.

There were two indictments against him, to wit: One for illegally using postal money orders and one for alleged sale of stamps. The two indictments were ordered by the court to be consolidated over the entire process in the defendant's court. The defendant's demurra was also overruled. The government is represented by District Attorney Gary, assisted by Marion Erwin. It will be shown that it was the responsibility of Mr. Erwin to assume in this case that provoked the recent indignation meeting in Macon. The defendant's attorneys and Judge Warren J. Notman, the attorney for the defense, of Macon, and Colonel J. N. Gilmore, of Sandersville, while postmaster Mr. Roberts was paid no salary, but only received compensation for his services, etc. In order to increase his commission he is charged with having illegally issued money orders and bought goods in Macon, Atlanta and other places and paid for them with stamps in violation of the law. Mr. Roberts did not defraud the government of any money. His accounts were found to be correct, and every cent due the government was paid in full. His accounts for Mr. Roberts is a popular citizen of Sandersville and a good physician in active practice.

**Hins Resigned.**

Mr. Sam C. Hodge has resigned as superintendent of the Macon and Northern railroad to accept the superintendence of the main stem of the Central from Savannah to Atlanta, with headquarters at Macon. He succeeds Superintendent W. W. Moore, who was late superintendent of Moore was late superintendent of the Griffin, Rome and Chattanooga branch of the Central and was only recently made superintendent of the Central's main stem. Chief Engineer A. H. Porter, of the Macon and Northern, will act as superintendent until September 1st, when Receiver Harris may make a permanent appointment.

Mr. Hodge has not had an accident on the Macon and Northern. Mr. Hodge was nearly killed in the Central at Macon, then became trainmaster of the Southwestern, and then superintendent of the Georgia Southern and Northern. He has charge of the Central's main stem about June 1st at an increased salary and will have control of about 150 miles of road.

**Death of Colonel Felton.**

The remains of Colonel J. A. Felton, who died at his home in Maconville last night, were sent to Macon this afternoon for burial. Colonel Felton had been ill some time. He was one of the most popular and influential men in southwest Georgia and one of the largest and most wealthy. He leaves large and fertile fields and much other wealth. He was a high-chivalric gentleman, cultured and well educated. Mr. Felton, who was a member of the Macon and Northern, was the trainmaster of the Central and was also the superintendent of the Georgia Southern and Northern. He has charge of the Central's main stem about June 1st at an increased salary and will have control of about 150 miles of road.

**Crosses His EXAMINATION.**

Colonel Jones Is Up on Military Matters—Fires in Augusta.

Augusta, Ga., May 23.—(Special)—The Ocean Steamship Company and the Central railroad today cut rates on New York freight to Augusta from 25 to 40 per cent, to take effect May 25th. The cut is made by the two to consolidate over the entire process in the defendant's court. The defendant's demurra was also overruled. The government is represented by District Attorney Gary, assisted by Marion Erwin. It will be shown that it was the responsibility of Mr. Erwin to assume in this case that provoked the recent indignation meeting in Macon. The defendant's attorneys and Judge Warren J. Notman, the attorney for the defense, of Macon, and Colonel J. N. Gilmore, of Sandersville, while postmaster Mr. Roberts was paid no salary, but only received compensation for his services, etc. In order to increase his commission he is charged with having illegally issued money orders and bought goods in Macon, Atlanta and other places and paid for them with stamps in violation of the law. Mr. Roberts did not defraud the government of any money. His accounts were found to be correct, and every cent due the government was paid in full. His accounts for Mr. Roberts is a popular citizen of Sandersville and a good physician in active practice.

**NO OUTLET THAT WAY.**

The Chemical Works Company Refuses to Dig a Canal.

Atlanta, Ga., May 23.—(Special)—All negotiations between the city and the Georgia Chemical works looking to the securing of a right of way for the outlet of a canal through the property of the chemical works are at an end. The mayor has done everything in his power to effect an amicable arrangement, but has been unsuccessful. He had hoped at one time that he might arrive at an agreement, but there is little prospect of that now. No plan has yet been formed as to what will be done. In all probability the city will condemn the right of way and will go ahead with the canal improvement. The objection to this course is the delay that must necessarily follow. It was hoped to avoid this delay. That was the prime object of the overtures that have been made to the chemical works people.

**Trained Nurse for the Hospital.**

Miss Anna Davids has arrived from New York and will assume the position of super-

intendent of the hospital as soon as it is put in proper condition. Miss Davids, besides being a trained nurse, is also a surgical nurse, having graduated at the Long Island hospital, Brooklyn, ten years ago.

**CANDIDATES IN BARTOW.**

Cartersville, Ga., May 23.—(Special)—Local politics in Bartow is already developing interesting phases. Mr. F. M. Durham, who has been clerk of the superior court fifteen years, has decided to retire at the end of his present term and there are now seven or eight candidates for the office. For the legislature there are no allowed candidates yet. Messrs. J. M. Neal and J. M. Veach, who served the county the past two years, will probably not ask to be returned on account of business interests at home requiring their attention. Colonel J. M. Neal has been a member of the legislature as has also Colonel Shelby Attaway, judge of the city court. Either of these will be a good farmer for a running mate would make a good choice. It is claimed that will put two men in the field.

For the state senate Mr. W. H. Lumpkin, an intelligent and prosperous farmer, has already announced for the democratic nomination and this week Colonel J. W. Harris will follow suit. Colonel Harris is the new vice-president, Columbus; C. H. Ogle, fourth vice-president, Atlanta; J. S. Davis, fifth vice-president, Augusta; L. P. Hillyer, secretary, Macon; J. W. Calhoun, treasurer, Macon.

Executive committee: John A. Davis, chairman, Albany; Frank Shefford, Thomasville; M. B. Lane, Savannah; R. J. Lowry, Atlanta; B. L. Hughes, Rome; W. A. Williams, G. C. Saunders, Gainesville; G. R. Rhea, Griffin.

The programme is as follows:

**ATLANTA KEEPS COOL.**

The Proposition to Move the Agricultural College Causes No Alarm.

DR. HARRY WHITE DISCUSSES IT

There Is No Good Reason, He States, for Making the Change, and Many Reasons Against It.

Athens, Ga., May 23.—(Special)—An effort has been made every year by certain citizens of Griffin to remove the College of Agriculture from Athens to that town. The agitation has begun and the Griffin papers are proclaiming that they will soon remove the college from Athens. Dr. H. C. White, president of the institution, said in an interview today: "Yes, the good people of Griffin with their customs and traditions are finally ebbing, instead of requiring the honors so laudable upon him by the weight of his high office and influence, at the tide of the encroachment of the capitalist class upon the masses, refuses to comply with the plain pledges upon which he was entrusted with power. Free banking and silver coinage, which would strike off the shackles which Wall street has forged around the prosperity of the people, and to the endorsement of which Grover Cleveland owes his exalted station, he openly repudiated. His stand on the question of the admission of the Association of Democratic Clubs, taking the ground that tariff reform was the issue of the battle of 1882, and that the accomplishment of that is all that is necessary to retain the confidence of the democratic masses, is an open repudiation of the remainder of the platform adopted at Chicago by the assembled representatives of the democracy of the nation. Open repudiation, however, is not necessary to open the eyes of the democratic masses as to his high ideals. His method employed to destroy silver coinage, his silence in his message upon the free banking promise and his reported willingness—which was not denied—to approve a free banking bill upon conditions which would operate to keep the country constantly under the feet of the money kings of the east, speak louder words as to the motives of the president. There is now every indication that to the north he has learned a great deal concerning the damage and probable loss of life due to the seismic disturbance.

Bearing the most exalted honors ever conferred upon a single individual by the democratic party, thrice nominated and twice elected to the presidency, Grover Cleveland, now, as the tide of his political hopes and triumphs are finally ebbing, instead of requiring the honors so laudable upon him by the weight of his high office and influence, at the tide of the encroachment of the capitalist class upon the masses, refuses to comply with the plain pledges upon which he was entrusted with power. Free banking and silver coinage, which would strike off the shackles which Wall street has forged around the prosperity of the people, and to the endorsement of which Grover Cleveland owes his exalted station, he openly repudiated. His stand on the question of the admission of the Association of Democratic Clubs, taking the ground that tariff reform was the issue of the battle of 1882, and that the accomplishment of that is all that is necessary to retain the confidence of the democratic masses, is an open repudiation of the remainder of the platform adopted at Chicago by the assembled representatives of the democracy of the nation. Open repudiation, however, is not necessary to open the eyes of the democratic masses as to his high ideals. His method employed to destroy silver coinage, his silence in his message upon the free banking promise and his reported willingness—which was not denied—to approve a free banking bill upon conditions which would operate to keep the country constantly under the feet of the money kings of the east, speak louder words as to the motives of the president.

"It is not likely that the promoters of the scheme for removing the college to Griffin will have enough encouragement to continue their work and they will probably cease their efforts in a few days, as they have done time and time again before this.

In the present phase of the agitation the nation received from the national government could be spent to purchase grounds or erect buildings for a new college and the expense of a removal would be enormous. Besides the city of Athens has given this college \$25,000 in the handsome building on the university campus and if the legislature should remove the college it would break faith with the people of the city.

"But the proposition is really not in shape to demand serious consideration at this time.

Dr. White received a letter from Mr. W. E. Searcy, of Griffin, asking him numerous questions relative to the State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. These he has referred to a letter that has been published in the Griffin Call and The Athens Banner.

**Orange Blossoms.**

Two popular young people were married tonight by Rev. C. W. Lane, at the home of Mr. E. L. Burbank. The contracting parties were Mr. Eugene Wade, a successful business man, and Miss Jessie Burbank, one of Athens's fairest daughters.

The Atlanta Club entertained the society people of the city tonight with a delightful concert.

The Misses Mell have issued invitations to the annual recital of their music pupils, which will be held next Friday evening at the opera house. These concerts are always excellently rendered and are a source of great pleasure to those fortunate enough to attend them.

**Politics Getting Lively.**

Two popular young people were married tonight by Rev. C. W. Lane, at the home of Mr. E. L. Burbank. The contracting parties were Mr. Eugene Wade, a successful business man, and Miss Jessie Burbank, one of Athens's fairest daughters.

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**DRILLED DEAD on the Street.**

Savannah, Ga., May 23.—(Special)—Frank Latrell, a well-known carpenter, dropped dead tonight, about 9 o'clock, as a result of hemorrhage. He dropped on Broughton street, near Charles Seller's place, and before aid could be summoned he was dead. He was about sixty-five years old, and leaves a wife and family.

**Driving the Brain.**

at the expense of the Body.

While we drive

the brain we

must build up

the body. Ex-

ercise, pure air

and food that

make healthy flesh—refreshing

sleep—such are methods.

When the loss of flesh, strength and nerve

become apparent your physician

will doubtless tell you that the

quickest builder of all three is

CHARLES C. COX.

President.

**Marble Workers on a Strike.**

Tate, Ga., May 23.—(Special)—All the men employed at the Southern Marble works have struck and the men who went out on strike at the Piedmont are still holding out, but there is no probability of any such strike extending to the Georgia Marble Company.

**FIGURES FOR FORTUNE SEEKERS.**

The most enterprising business firms are the most prosperous, and Haight & Fawcett, bankers and brokers, of 53 Broadway, New York, stand pre-eminent as one of the most successful. Their latest exhibition of world enterprise is a 300-page ILLUSTRATED MANUAL furnished to every applicant free of charge.

The best brains of financial metropolis are the most successful. The manual contains 300 pages of statistical and general information on stocks and bonds. This work is invaluable to any one with the ambition to add largely to his property and income, and we strongly advise our readers to apply for the manual, mailed free to any address.

The inimitable Beale at Edgewood Avenue theater Friday night, May 25th.

**HOTEL ST. SIMON.**

The "Newport of the South" is Now Open for the Summer Season.

This is a favorite watering place for Atlantians. Cuisine is all that

## THE CONSTITUTION.

ESTABLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY, WEEKLY.

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 lanta. Send in your name at once.

## Where to Find The Constitution.

The Constitution can be found on sale as  
 follows: WASHINGTON—Metropolitan Hotel.  
 JACKSONVILLE—H. Drew & Bro.  
 CINCINNATI—J. R. Hawley, 162 Vine St.  
 NEW YORK—Brentano's, 124 Fifth Avenue;  
 Fifth Avenue hotel news stand.

CHICAGO—P. O. News Company, 91 Adams  
 street; Great Northern hotel; Mc-  
 Donald & Co., 52 Washington St.  
 KANSAS CITY—W. A. Rode, 615 Main St.  
 SAN FRANCISCO—E. C. Wilbur.

10 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., May 24, 1894.

## The Party in Alabama.

The nomination of Colonel Oates as the democratic candidate for governor of Alabama ought to be the signal for complete harmony in the party. There has been a good deal of unnecessary rancor displayed in the preliminary campaign by some of those who set themselves up as special partisans of Colonel Oates, but his own canvass showed that he did not sympathize with the proscriptive methods adopted. If party harmony depended on this element, it would be flung to the winds in Alabama and in every other state.

But party harmony depends now as always on the people who are true to democratic principles, and who feel and know that these principles can only be put into operation as the result of democratic unity. It is this feeling and this knowledge which impels sensible and conservative men to subordinate minor differences and mere questions of policy to the larger and more important considerations that belong to party harmony.

The chief of these considerations is this: that if men permit differences on minor points to divide them they cannot carry to a successful issue the principles that are vital and essential; that if a party cannot put into operation all its policies, it can at least carry out some of them—whereas, if there be division and demoralization, the malcontents and factious men merely play into the hands of the republicans.

The prediction has been freely made that if Colonel Oates, representing the rancorous faction in Montgomery, should receive the nomination, the platform democrats would desert their colors and swell the ranks of the Kolb men. This is wild nonsense. When Colonel Oates received the votes of a majority of the democratic convention, he became the democratic candidate and this was *indebat* unmistakable when the convention gave him its unanimous endorsement. If he ever had been the candidate of a rancorous faction, he ceased to be that when the democratic convention gave him its endorsement. He became at *face* the candidate of the democratic party and all democrats who care anything about the success of the principles of their party will give him their hearty support.

They will give him their support whether they agree with all his personal or political views or not, and for the very good reason that he represents the material and imposing fact of democracy—the vital force that stands for popular government. It was this consideration that impelled the supporters of Johnston in the convention to declare themselves for Oates when he had received the votes of a majority of the delegates.

In Alabama, in Georgia, in every state where the democratic party has vitality, considerations of party unity and party harmony must be held to be of paramount importance. There is no remedy for the evils of republican legislation outside the democratic organization. There is no hope whatever in any movement outside the democratic party. Whatever weakens the organization hurts the people's cause and helps the republicans.

Democratic voters may not relish the financial policy thus far developed by congress and the administration. They may resent the officiousness of the small but devoted band of hand-fed patriots who are trying to take the affairs of the party in charge. But beyond and above these things is the necessity of party harmony, the necessity of presenting a solid front to republican aggression, the necessity that impels thoughtful men to look beyond faction fights and individual selfishness to the welfare of the people and to the final complete success of democratic principles.

## The Responsibility of Congress.

A subscriber sends us this: "Some time ago you reminded congress that Mr. Cleveland had no power to frame and pass measures carrying out the democratic platform. Wouldn't it be well to give our friends another gentle reminder on that line?"

It would be difficult to give congress a stronger reminder than that which Mr. Cleveland himself recently gave that body in his letter to Chancery Black. It was not an official document addressed to congress, but it had the president's name signed to it, and individual democrats in that body would not have lowered their divinity by accepting the advice therein contained.

Mr. Cleveland declared in effect that it would be a shame and a disgrace if the democratic party failed to redeem the pledges made to the people, and the declaration was a very timely one. For one thing, we have seen no strenuous effort made by the democrats to carry out the financial pledge of the platform.

This neglect may arise from the fact that their other labors have been so arduous; but we have heard it whispered that the reason they have failed to pass a free coinage bill is because Mr. Cleveland is opposed to it. On the other hand we have Mr. Cleveland's indignant declaration that it would be shameful to fail to redeem the pledges made at Chicago, and so far as the people know, he has never informed congress that he is opposed to a measure embodying the financial pledge.

Congress was not sent to Washington to guess what Mr. Cleveland will do, but to aid him in carrying out the pledges of the platform and in putting democratic principles in operation in the laws. Before this can be done congress will have to act, and it ought to act promptly not only in passing tariff legislation, but in opening the mints to the coinage of silver with such safeguards of legislation as the platform suggests.

We do not think congressmen will lose their popularity with the democratic voters by engaging in the work of redeeming the platform pledges.

## Southern-Made Fine Cotton Goods.

The new cotton factory at Gaffney, S. C., devoted to the spinning and weaving of fine cotton goods is attracting considerable attention in the north. The Boston Journal of Commerce and The American Manufacturer devote a good deal of space to the new enterprise and seem to think that it inaugurates a new era in southern cotton manufacturing.

The main mill is 261 feet long by 75 wide, two stories high, with engine room, cloth room, two stories high, and a one-story boiler house. The buildings are of brick made by the company on its own land within three hundred feet of the mill site. The mill is equipped with the best machinery that money can buy. It contains 10,432 spinning spindles and 300 looms, and the numbers of yarns spun are 28 warp, and 36 to 40 filling. The cloth is made in the same count and number as print cloth, viz.: 64x64, but instead of being printed it is finished for the bleaching trade. The mill started operations in May, 1893, and has run both night and day since. Its product has been sold, and part of it is sold ahead to the first of November. The Journal of Commerce says:

This mill has been built cheaper than any other first-class mill in the south, the cost per spindle being only \$15.24, which includes real estate, tenements, warehouse, reservoir, mill buildings and machinery. The cost of labor is still on the number. It was predicted by a great many men that it would never be a success spinning these numbers, as it was thought no other mills but those in New England could do it. The Gaffney mill has demonstrated that fine goods can be made in the south just as good as they can be anywhere else in the world and be made cheaper, too. There are two mills now starting in the south, and the third one is being built which are to follow the example that the Gaffney mill set, to spin and weave fine numbers.

The manufacture of the finer grades of cotton goods is just what has been needed in the south, and now that it has been demonstrated that we can make it successful and profitable, we may expect to see this region become the cotton mill center of the world. When we manufacture our raw material and sell it in the home and foreign markets the south will be the richest country on the globe.

## The British and the Negroes.

One Ida B. Wells, a negro woman, who was driven out of Memphis for publishing a slanderous article about the white women of the south, is lecturing on lynch law to large audiences in England.

The lecturer tells horrible stories about the lynching of negroes in the south, and she has been successful in winning the sympathy of a large portion of the British public. Newspapers, clergymen and public meetings are endorsing her and denouncing the American lynchers in very strong language.

But our friends over the water are inconsistent. At this very time they are engaged in grabbing land in Africa, where they are slaughtering the natives without mercy. One of the speakers at a meeting of the Royal Colonial Society said the other day:

Savages do not understand leniency. They it for fear. Therefore, in a new country where there is a very small white population among a very large number of aboriginal blacks, the absolute supremacy of the whites and the authority of the white government must be firmly established, and until this authority is firmly recognized the savages cannot be treated with abstract justice. It may be wrong to occupy waste places of the earth, to extend the British empire and to come in contact with savages at all. I will not offer an opinion on that point, but, right or wrong, it is a British characteristic to take possession of any country we think worth having.

We do not care how strongly the English denounce lynching in the United States, when negroes are the victims, but we insist that they should also denounce their own countrymen who are stealing land in Africa and butchering the blacks who are defending their homes. Let us have a fair deal in this.

## Victoria's Birthday.

Today is the seventy-fifth birthday of Queen Victoria.

The queen is now in excellent health and it is possible that she will live for some years to come. She has been on the throne fifty-seven years, and her reign embraces many of the most memorable events in English history.

Victoria will not rank in history among the greatest rulers of the world, but she will be remembered as a good wife and mother, a model of virtue and a queen who felt a deep interest in the welfare of her subjects. She has had nine children, of whom seven are still living.

The St. Louis Republic says of our senators forty years ago: "The spread-eagle orator was generally overstimulated, and often so drunk as to be almost incapable of controlling his utterances at all. It would be easy to challenge this statement, but no one can go very far into American biography without finding that it was almost impossible to make a speech of any length without getting into a drunken stupor." It is, perhaps—it is, probably—true that a great majority of the speeches which forced the civil war, was not made by the government for the support of the other members of the royal family is \$1,300,000 a year. The queen has saved and invested some thirty or forty million dollars, and in the event of a revolution her children would inherit enough to give them a new start in the world.

There is not much more to be said about this serene and fortunate old lady. She holds to the religious faith and the political creed of her fathers, and is opposed to liberal views. She hates scandal as much as she hates Mr. Gladstone, loves big dinners and good wine, and still believes that her husband was the

best man that ever lived. Two or three attempts have been made to assassinate her, but her people love her, and her successor will be lucky indeed if he enjoys anything like her popularity.

Today is a notable anniversary. It is a rare thing for a sovereign to celebrate a seventy-fifth birthday after fifty-seven years on the throne.

## Magnifying Coxey.

The Washington police judge who sent Coxey to jail for displaying a banner on the capitol grounds, and fined him for walking on the capitol grass was a judicial chump.

Congress was not sent to Washington to guess what Mr. Cleveland will do, but to aid him in carrying out the pledges of the platform and in putting democratic principles in operation in the laws. Before this can be done congress will have to act, and it ought to act promptly not only in passing tariff legislation, but in opening the mints to the coinage of silver with such safeguards of legislation as the platform suggests.

The action of the judge in refusing to allow Coxey to pay a fine for displaying the banner was unnecessarily severe. To

lock him up for that offense suggests the idea that he is something more than a crank or a tramp—that he is, in point of fact, a rebel against the government, and that the republic is in danger when he is at large.

Undoubtedly, he is a foolish fellow, but Coxey in jail will get the sympathy and endorsement of many people who would not have noticed him if he had been let alone by the authorities, or released with the warning not to do it again.

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ALKS.

arris as secretarial as natural one can be, it was always, as one of the's judiciary, a of highest possessed in a common sense of success. The candidate, and sense, but the of Judge Harris, that he has an high honor man. Judge Harris of western years he has and enjoys the not only of who have been official or in a graduate of the the very prime of years, the most important factor on the his section of as democrats, regard for him to the ticket links of his option comes. The

many friends regret that the man than he, for his commendable of state, though he should de no more popular "whatever" and in whatever he of great personal strength and no better future befriends were very not to name him they found that selected he and the governor upon of his choice, going to be heard for who be politics. His position to the section of by every man, them personally. member of the his ability and say that it will be he graces the

longest supporters all known in Atlanta of years, welcome upon his Beckwith. Mr. of the port at is one of theia appointments. most about the hotels hands of friends Mr. Beckwith, which is cert for he is a very times.

has something to do with the resolution of was adopted at body. "Notice" of Welch, of published again eminent as voting looked upon that more or less than the first and fifth that when twelve the political opposition in the to the estab as they do now, in making the ex- the mayor and to reduce the ad I very much such that it can to me from the it will not occur to the concil that vehicles very rarely if died. I oppose the not relieve the garbage though to be located in be near in town Atlantic railroad ought to do with party to do make very best use to be put, and it to the pro- Atlanta and to be very much. Of course that. I have object to the hauling the streets of the my I opposed the

H. E. Cal- for judge of the pleasant news to that gentleman. Caloway is one Burke county's young lawyer and throughout the state, his candidacy.

has this to say Atlanta: Port Tampa City, willard is a genial, as a success- been prominently for many years are for the south

the brilliant circuit, was in the evening on his way. What Judge will manage his it is a generally the conclusion of next week, he is going to the actively into the for the serious which caused a Judge McWhorter have been say nothing on except that after his decision,

geans here yes- Little of Spar- from Memphis, and the Mod- and the "I said very glad to get such good air as am anxious to get now, and to get stink and Sar- while."

A SOUL.

an and tree began pleasantly, perspiring sun and every one.

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them not. Mold were to rot, ent untold creeping vine husbandman's de-

ar and heed ish; say ent Day. I'll have it grow it so.

Joaquin Miller.

## JUDGE SAMW. HARRIS

Governor Northen Appoints a New Secretary of State.

SEVERAL WERE AFTER THE PLACE

The Judge Was Not an Applicant, but His Selection Gives General Satisfaction. Waiting for an Answer.

Judge Sampson W. Harris is the new secretary of state.

The appointment was made by Governor Northen yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock.

The appointment takes effect at once and is expected that Judge Harris will enter upon the duties of the office without delay.

There seems to be no doubt as to his acceptance of the appointment, in spite of the fact that it was rumored about the capitol yesterday that several friends of Judge Harris had visited the governor with the express purpose of offsetting the endeavors of other friends who were urging the governor that Judge Harris was not in the race and would not be.

The truth is the name of Judge Harris was never urged before the governor with his consent. On the contrary, he told Governor Northen that he was not an applicant to the office.

In regard to these statements The Constitution called upon members of the Evans committee, who said:

"The statement that a man enters a conference under false colors, and then comes out and betrays what he has heard, carries its own comment on the credibility of the witness so testifying. If he will play false in one situation, it follows that he would be equally so in another."

The Evans campaign committee indignantly denies having sent any representative of Knights of Labor men or money to Muscogee, Floyd or Bibb counties, or anywhere else.

"They claim that the opponents of General Evans, recognizing his popularity with laboring men everywhere, have circulated this story for campaign purposes. They feel confident of the ability of General Evans's friends in Muscogee, Floyd and Bibb to take care of his interest there without outside aid."

**NEARLY A HUNDRED YEARS OLD.**

**The Funeral of "Uncle" Dan in DeKalb County Yesterday.**

A "father in Israel" was laid to rest in DeKalb county yesterday afternoon. His name was Uncle Sam Johnson and his hair was white with the frost of nearly a hundred years.

The people of the county for miles and miles around were present at the funeral and the account of his advanced age everybody knew Uncle Dan. He was born in Elbert County, Georgia, on the 20th of December, 1800, but moved into DeKalb county when he was quite a young man.

At that time the whole of north Georgia was occupied by the Indian and the people everywhere lived in mortal terror of the red men. Mr. Johnson, however, who was a stalwart pioneer, bought him a lot and a house of his own and lived upon it. Until the time of their death, which occurred a number of years afterward, his aged parents resided with him under the same roof.

For seventy years, in the quiet life of a God-fearing and upright citizen, Mr. Johnson continued to reside on the same spot, and he never gave a thought to any changes which altered the appearance of the surrounding country, changing it from the savage abode of the Indians into a beautiful and fertile domain of civilization.

The governor was kept busy with the work of hearing petitions and listening to the claims of friends for this candidate or that all the forenoon. Early in the morning a large delegation from Milledgeville on behalf of Judge Sanford, of that city, called at the executive office and the governor gave them a patient hearing. They were followed by a number of Savannah men, who came up with Colonel William Clifton to speak in his behalf.

Judge Tripp was also presented by a large delegation, who set forth his claims at length.

General Walker's name was urged by dozens of well-known Atlanta gentlemen.

The name of Judge Richard H. Clark was withdrawn by him, although it had been endorsed by many prominent Atlantians. Judge Clark said that it had been without his consent that his name should have been presented to the governor, and the governor not to consider it at all.

The applicants for the place were not a few and the interest ran high among the politicians.

The appointment of Judge Harris meets the hearty approval of every loyal citizen of Georgia. His name is known as a synonym of wisdom, justice and moderation throughout the state, and everybody who knows him at all well feels closely bound to him by that magnetism which few public men of modern times have power to throw out to others.

As a lawyer Judge Harris won golden opinions at the bar. He was not long in building up one of the best paying practices in this entire region of the state.

As judge of the Carrollton judicial circuit he has easily asserted his title to be called as fair, as able and as just a judge as any on the Georgia bench.

**Text of the Order.**

Following is the text of the order appointing Judge Harris secretary of state to fill the unexpired term:

"State of Georgia, Executive Office, Atlanta, May 22, 1894.—By the order of the Hon. Philip Cook, a vacancy exists in the office of secretary of state; by virtue of the authority vested in me by law, it is

resolved, That the Hon. Samuel W. Harris, of the county of Carroll, be, and he is hereby appointed secretary of state for the unexpired term of Philip Cook, deceased.

"Given under my hand this day of the executive department in the city of Atlanta, the 23d day of May, 1894.

"W. J. NORTHERN, Governor.

By the governor.

"STANHOPE SAMS, Secretary of Executive Department.

**Brief Sketch of His Life.**

Secretary of State S. W. Harris is fifty-seven years old. He is a graduate of the State University of Athens, and was, during the war, colonel of the Sixth Georgia regiment.

As the courageous leader of the men who fought with the famous Colquitt brigade, his name is known for his bravery and incomparable gallantry.

He has been judge of the Coweta circuit fourteen years.

No more honorable, high-toned, lovable man lives in Georgia and his popularity is widely acknowledged.

**To Visit the University.**

Yesterday the governor appointed the regular board of visitors to the State university who are annually sent to the college to inspect the management and the discipline of the institution.

The board this year will consist of the following:

J. G. Camp, of Douglas; A. Q. Moody, of Thomas; Lawton B. Evans, of Richmond; Otis Ashmore, of Chatham, and John G. Harrison.

The visitors will go to Athens in a few weeks to investigate the management of the university and faculty and will make report to the governor on their return from the Classic City as to how things are being conducted on the cherished campus of the State university.

**The Immigration Committee.**

Governor Northen had a private conference yesterday with a number of well-known railroad men for the purpose of

getting the work of organizing a Georgia immigration bureau in shape.

The conference lasted an hour or two and much was done looking to a complete organization of the work.

"This is simply an idea of our own," said the governor about the movement, and "it is not a state affair, as was thought by some in the beginning. It is simply a concerted movement between myself and railroad men in Georgia to see what we can do for the state in bringing people here."

"The conference today was for the purpose of appointing a committee to look into the situation and see what we may expect from the railroads.

"The work, I think, will be delayed for a few days, as a result of the conference, but several of our most useful lines are in the hands of a receiver and are not in position to put forward any great efforts for immigration. After the reorganization of the properties I think there will be but little difficulty in the way and I believe the movement is going to be a great success."

**FOR EFFECT ON THE CAMPAIGN.**

**The Reports Which Atkinson Men Are Spreading.**

Publications were made in several state publications yesterday, which show the desperation of the Atkinson cause.

They were to the effect that a gentleman who had been admitted to an Evans caucus had betrayed the proceedings to those for whom they were not intended. The alleged proceedings were the passage of a resolution to send money and workers to the counties of Bibb, Floyd and Muscogee for the purpose of buying up the votes of these counties. Prominent Knights of Labor were to be thus made use of.

In regard to these statements The Constitution called upon members of the Evans committee, who said:

"The statement that a man enters a conference under false colors, and then comes out and betrays what he has heard, carries its own comment on the credibility of the witness so testifying. If he will play false in one situation, it follows that he would be equally so in another."

The Evans campaign committee indignantly denies having sent any representative of Knights of Labor men or money to Muscogee, Floyd or Bibb counties, or anywhere else.

"They claim that the opponents of General Evans, recognizing his popularity with laboring men everywhere, have circulated this story for campaign purposes. They feel confident of the ability of General Evans's friends in Muscogee, Floyd and Bibb to take care of his interest there without outside aid."

**NEARLY A HUNDRED YEARS OLD.**

**The Funeral of "Uncle" Dan in DeKalb County Yesterday.**

A "father in Israel" was laid to rest in DeKalb county yesterday afternoon. His name was Uncle Sam Johnson and his hair was white with the frost of nearly a hundred years.

The people of the county for miles and miles around were present at the funeral and the account of his advanced age everybody knew Uncle Dan. He was born in Elbert County, Georgia, on the 20th of December, 1800, but moved into DeKalb county when he was quite a young man.

At that time the whole of north Georgia was occupied by the Indian and the people everywhere lived in mortal terror of the red men. Mr. Johnson, however, who was a stalwart pioneer, bought him a lot and a house of his own and lived upon it. Until the time of their death, which occurred a number of years afterward, his aged parents resided with him under the same roof.

For seventy years, in the quiet life of a God-fearing and upright citizen, Mr. Johnson continued to reside on the same spot, and he never gave a thought to any changes which altered the appearance of the surrounding country, changing it from the savage abode of the Indians into a beautiful and fertile domain of civilization.

The governor was kept busy with the work of hearing petitions and listening to the claims of friends for this candidate or that all the forenoon. Early in the morning a large delegation from Milledgeville on behalf of Judge Sanford, of that city, called at the executive office and the governor gave them a patient hearing. They were followed by a number of Savannah men, who came up with Colonel William Clifton to speak in his behalf.

Judge Tripp was also presented by a large delegation, who set forth his claims at length.

General Walker's name was urged by dozens of well-known Atlanta gentlemen.

The name of Judge Richard H. Clark was withdrawn by him, although it had been endorsed by many prominent Atlantians. Judge Clark said that it had been without his consent that his name should have been presented to the governor, and the governor not to consider it at all.

The applicants for the place were not a few and the interest ran high among the politicians.

The appointment of Judge Harris meets the hearty approval of every loyal citizen of Georgia. His name is known as a synonym of wisdom, justice and moderation throughout the state, and everybody who knows him at all well feels closely bound to him by that magnetism which few public men of modern times have power to throw out to others.

As a lawyer Judge Harris won golden opinions at the bar. He was not long in building up one of the best paying practices in this entire region of the state.

As judge of the Carrollton judicial circuit he has easily asserted his title to be called as fair, as able and as just a judge as any on the Georgia bench.

**Text of the Order.**

Following is the text of the order appointing Judge Harris secretary of state to fill the unexpired term:

"State of Georgia, Executive Office, Atlanta, May 22, 1894.—By the order of the Hon. Philip Cook, a vacancy exists in the office of secretary of state; by virtue of the authority vested in me by law, it is

resolved, That the Hon. Samuel W. Harris, of the county of Carroll, be, and he is hereby appointed secretary of state for the unexpired term of Philip Cook, deceased.

"Given under my hand this day of the executive department in the city of Atlanta, the 23d day of May, 1894.

"W. J. NORTHERN, Governor.

By the governor.

"STANHOPE SAMS, Secretary of Executive Department.

**Brief Sketch of His Life.**

Secretary of State S. W. Harris is fifty-seven years old. He is a graduate of the State University of Athens, and was, during the war, colonel of the Sixth Georgia regiment.

As the courageous leader of the men who fought with the famous Colquitt brigade, his name is known for his bravery and incomparable gallantry.

He has been judge of the Coweta circuit fourteen years.

No more honorable, high-toned, lovable man lives in Georgia and his popularity is widely acknowledged.

**To Visit the University.**

Yesterday the governor appointed the regular board of visitors to the State university who are annually sent to the college to inspect the management and the discipline of the institution.

The board this year will consist of the following:

J. G. Camp, of Douglas; A. Q. Moody, of Thomas; Lawton B. Evans, of Richmond; Otis Ashmore, of Chatham, and John G. Harrison.

The visitors will go to Athens in a few weeks to investigate the management of the university and faculty and will make report to the governor on their return from the Classic City as to how things are being conducted on the cherished campus of the State university.

**The Immigration Committee.**

Governor Northen had a private conference yesterday with a number of well-known railroad men for the purpose of

getting the work of organizing a Georgia immigration bureau in shape.

The conference lasted an hour or two and much was done looking to a complete organization of the work.

"This is simply an idea of our own," said the governor about the movement, and "it is not a state affair, as was thought by some in the beginning. It is simply a concerted movement between myself and railroad men in Georgia to see what we can do for the state in bringing people here."

"The conference today was for the purpose of appointing a committee to look into the situation and see what we may expect from the railroads.

"The work, I think, will be delayed for a few days, as a result of the conference, but several of our most useful lines are in the hands of a receiver and are not in position to put forward any great efforts for immigration. After the reorganization of the properties I think there will be but little difficulty in the way and I believe the movement is going to be a great success."

**FOR EFFECT ON THE CAMPAIGN.**

## SUGAR STILL LEADS.

Though the Entire List Participated to a Greater Extent Than Usual.

## ACTIVE LIST CLOSED AT SHARP ADVANCE

Liverpool Surprised Our Market, Resulting in an Advance of About 9 Points in Cotton Contracts.

NEW YORK, May 23.—London purchases of stocks were 1,000,000 bales, and the number of an early settlement of the strike in the bituminous coal region and a belief that the western railway managers will devise means to prevent rate cutting through the formation of a cast-iron pool, all tended to advance prices at the stock exchange today. In addition to this, a certain operator with the Louis connections, who gained an advantage by buying during the cotton panic, was said to be a liberal buyer of the active list. Brokers alleged to be acting for him were anxious buyers, and this created the impression, whether correct or not, that they were covering short contracts. It is generally conceded that the veteran broker operator got out of the way earlier in the week. At one time prices showed advanced, and were up to 100; Big Four, 2; Rock Island, 15; Burlington and Quincy, 14; St. Paul, 15; Lackawanna, 14; Lake Shore, 2; and Atlantic and Nashville, 25; Cordage, 25; Missouri Pacific, 15; Northern Pacific, preferred, and Union Pacific, 15. NEW YORK, May 23.—The market brought out a stock and a fraction of 1 of 1 per cent took place. An attack was made on New York Central late in the day, and the stock declined to 96 1/2 on sales of about 5,000 shares by a house usually identified with the bull interests. The transaction was set down to bear operators who took this means to check the rising tendency of the market. Manhattan first dropped 3 1/2 to 110 on the stock market, and then advanced to 110 on covering of short contracts. Later sales were made at 115 1/2 to 118. The industrials were strengthened by Washington dispatches predicting the early passage of the compromise tariff bill. Cordage gained additional strength through the advance in price of the commodity, and a vague rumor of a combination with outside interests. At the close the decline of New York Central induced some selling by weakened bulls, but the final dealings were tolerably firm in tone.

Net changes show advances of 1 to 31 per cent for the day. New York Central, lost 1%. In the specialties, Great Northern, preferred, advanced 1 1/2; Morrison, 3; White Sulphur, 1; Lake Erie, preferred, 2%; United States Rubber dropped 3 to 83 and rose to 89%. The sales were 310,000 shares of which 75,000 shares were Sugar.

The bond market was inactive and strong. Sales of listed stocks aggregated 22,000 shares; unlisted, 89,000.

Treasury balances—Cotton, \$88,111,000; currency, \$66,247,000.

Market was still easy at 1 per cent; last loan at 125, offered at 1 per cent; prime mercantile paper, 3 1/2% per cent; Bar silver, 62%.

Sterling exchange a shade easier with actual exchange in bankers' bills at \$1.87 1/2 for sixty days and \$1.88 1/2 for demand; posted rates, \$1.88 1/2 to 1.90; commercial rates, \$1.86 1/2 to 1.87.

Government bonds dull.

Railroad bonds active.

State bonds dull.

Silver at the board neglected.

The following are closing closings:

Cotton Oil... 27 Missouri Pac... 254

do. pres... 67 Mobile & Ohio... 25

do. machinery... 100 New York & St. L... 25

do. pres... 81 do. pref... 41

Am. Tobacco... 84 do. pref... 41

do. pres... 95 do. pref... 41

Atch. & St. L. & P... 71 N. Y. & N. E... 96

Baltimore & Ohio... 71 N. Y. & N. E... 96

Canadian Pac... 65 Northern Western... 20

do. pres... 100 Northern Pacific... 20

Chicago & Alton... 139 do. pres... 15

C. & B. Q... 77 Northwestern... 104

do. pres... 100 do. pref... 15

Ind. L. & W... 159 Pacific Mail... 11

Lis. & Cal. Feed... 23 Reading... 16

Eastern Pacific... 100 San Joaquin... 10

do. pres... 11 do. pref... 15

Erie... 13 Pacific... 100

do. pres... 100 do. pref... 15

do. Gen. Electric... 33 Silver Certificates... 11

Ills. Central... 80 do. pref... 15

Ind. L. & W... 14 do. pref... 15

do. pres... 100 do. pref... 15

Lake Shore... 131 do. pref... 15

do. pres... 14 do. pref... 15

do. pres... 11 do. pref... 15

do. pres... 100 do. pref... 15



## MORE MONEY.

Joe Blackburn Makes a Few Pertinent Remarks.

## KENTUCKIANS DEMAND SILVER COINAGE

And Insist Upon the Repeal of the 10 Per Cent Bank Tax—Larger Volume of Currency Needed.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer.  
Washington, May 20.—Joe Blackburn, for everybody calls him Joe, has been in public life for many years. A service in the lower house covering eight years is now being supplemented with a brilliant senatorial career which has almost reached a decade.

I met him yesterday when he had that which he rarely has—a spare half hour. So I asked him, as he had just returned from his native heath, how he found the condition of business affairs in his blue grass state, particularly among the farming classes. Said the senator in reply:

"Well, of course, there is a universal condition of unrest and disquiet among the agricultural people of our country, and to a great degree I found this existing in Kentucky, but probably our agricultural people are as little affected by this universal depression as any other in the country from the fact of their diversity of crops and resources. Unlike other states, they are not dependent upon any one crop nor any one industry, and for this reason they probably have as little to complain of as any other agricultural portion of the country."

"Did you get any expression at home from your people as to what they would like congress to do?"

"There is little division of opinion among them," said he. "However, they may have been influenced by the metropolitan press of the country and the persistency with which certain policies have been urged upon the country for the last twelve months. The people of Kentucky—I am speaking of its rural and producing classes—are restless because they believe there is not a sufficiency of money in the country upon which to transact its business. They do not, however, have objected to the construction of roads. They believe there should be an addition to the volume of the circulating medium instead of a contraction of it. They were induced to believe for a long while that a return to the single gold standard was going to cure all the evils they were suffering under. They have already discovered that that was a fallacy."

"They are clamorous for a disposition of this tariff bill pending here. Of course you know that my people are tariff reform people, and sympathize with the bill. Kentucky to employ the term as it is generally used, Kentucky is a free-trade state, if there be one in the union, but they are restive under the delay that has attended the action of congress upon this tariff bill."

"In other words, they want it settled?"

"They want it disposed of one way or the other," he answered. "Just as they grew restive about the long drawn-out debate on the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman bill so it is now. They are more impatient to have this matter disposed of."

"Do you hear any expressions as to silver?"

"Yes. I was taken to task, as you may remember, because of an assertion in a speech I made during the debate on the repeal of the Sherman law at the late extra session of congress in which I declared that I was perfectly willing to take Kentucky as a jury and leave it to settle the fate of silver. That statement was perverted at the time by certain individuals who were not in the room to say that the people of my state were opposed to the repeal of the Sherman law. I believed then, as I know now, that outside of the cities, among the rural districts and the producing classes, especially the agricultural element of Kentucky's people, there is well nigh an unanimity of sentiment upon the silver question. I am sure I don't overstate the case when I say that four-fifths of the producing classes of Kentucky are not only in favor of, but demand the coinage of silver and are as good friends to the metal as I myself."

"Then, senator, you think your people would want independent action by this country regardless of an international conference?"

"Yes, that subterfuge, for it is little better, if any, of an international conference looking to rehabilitation of this metal, has been used until it is threadbare. The people believe it is simply an affidavit for a continuance of the present conditions. They are not to be put off longer with promises of international conferences on the question of bimetallism. The belief of this country, isolated as it is, able as it is admitted to be to control the financial policies of all American powers, is fully competent to take care of its own money standard and is not dependent on any conclusions European powers may reach."

"Can any general or thorough restoration of confidence be expected without a remonetization of silver?"

"It is to be done by resort to methods that no one has yet been bold enough to advocate or even suggest," said the senator. "It is plain that the per capita of our circulating medium is not sufficient to meet the demands of this country. When the more densely populated, the older and thoroughly developed countries of Europe

find it necessary, as in France, to furnish their people with fifty odd dollars per capita, it is not easy to understand how a third of the amount will suffice in our country, where crops must be moved for thousands of miles across continents to reach the seaboard markets, where the most gigantic system of inland improvement is still in progress and uncompleted, with thousands of miles of railroad in progress of construction; in short, where we need a per capita at least double what is required in an older and more thoroughly developed country, it is difficult to reconcile a contraction of the volume of currency with the best interests of this people who are thus endeavoring to develop other resources. Of course something must be substituted for silver, which it is paper money based upon a system of gold redemption, or whether it be fiat money, or whether it be a general system of credit, but it would seem that the conclusion cannot be escaped that we need more money than we now have, and hard money, but my conviction is clear that the only practical method by which we can relieve the present condition is to use both metals and upon them predicate the issue of paper, redeemable not at the pleasure of the holder, but at the option of the government in either the one or the other."

"You mean, senator, both metals without discrimination?"

"Without the slightest discrimination. I mean to insist, so far as this monetary question is concerned, upon an exaction of the promise embodied in the platform of the democratic party at its last national convention, that gold and silver shall be put into circulation, but separated alike by the government, the coinage open to both metals alike, and above all this that the option as to the payment of the obligations of this government belongs to the government and not to the holder of this evidence of indebtedness."

"We are told, and the masses were persistently taught to believe, that the repeal of the so-called Sherman act was going to restore the monetary system to prosperity and peace. The farmer was told that so soon as that bill was passed every product of the farm would go back to the highest prices that had ever been known. More than six months have elapsed since that repeal bill became a law. There is not to be found in the land today a man so ignorant but knows that these promises have not been fulfilled, nor is there to be found any intelligent man, if he be honest, who will not admit that the Sherman bill has been a failure, but rather but marked further decline in every product of the farm, an increase of the number of the unemployed, and an aggravation of all the financial distress under which the country has been suffering. It was only after this law was passed and we were put upon a single gold basis that every highway in the country was filled with rams organized into armies heading for the national capital from every quarter of the country, demanding legislation for their relief or governmental support, and requiring the intercession of the government to subvert disorder, control mobs and protect private property from seizure. Coxey's army, with its contingencies from California, the northwest, Texas, Pennsylvania and other sections of the country, was never organized until many months after the passage of the law which the people had been taught to believe was to be a panacea for all their troubles."

"Did you find any expression in Kentucky or in the other states in favor of the repeal of the 10 per cent bank clause?"

"Decidedly, I say if. If there is one plank in the platform adopted by our party at Chicago upon which the people of my state are more thoroughly united than any other it is the one to which you allude—our promise to repeal the 10 per cent tax upon state banks."

"Now, senator, wherefore would be the benefits of the repeal of such a law?"

"In this: So long as the currency of this country is based upon either metal, or silver, or greenbacks, or national bank paper, or coin certificates—so long as the currency consists of either or all of these descriptions of money, it is clearly within the power of Wall street to control its volume at pleasure. It does not matter how much the volume, nor whether it be in metal or in paper based on metal, if it be a national currency, it is clearly competent and altogether easy for a half dozen private citizens of the city of New York to control your financial system, a financial power within twelve hours at their pleasure. The instant you repeal the tax upon the state bank issues you provide a safety valve which makes it impossible for the individual to corner the currency of this country or regulate its volume, for the moment that the money market shall be tightened in Wall street these state banks of issue will at once provide the currency that will be necessary for the conduct of the business of that community and the neighborhood."

"Now, further, it is objected to this state bank currency that the instant it crosses the line, going into other states, it depreciates in value and comes to a discount. That is one of the many considerations that commend it to our people. No people issue money to be circulated abroad for the benefit of foreigners. No nation utters more execrable than the use of the people. Neither American, French nor English gold or silver passes in any foreign country except by weight. Neither the lourd d'or of France, nor the gold sovereign of England, nor the gold eagle of America bears the same relative value to the silver metal of its own country that is borne by either of the other coins."

"When the state bank tax was passed congress accomplished a purpose which no one then had in view, but which, I believe, had any power to do by direction.

"From the foundation of the government the state banks had issued money. As a war measure congress found it necessary to prohibit the further exercise of this power. Unable to do this by positive enactment, it accomplished its purpose by an indirect method of legislation. It said to the state banks, we have no constitutional power to stop you from issuing your state bank notes, but we will impose a tax of 10 per cent upon you for the privilege of loaning your money at 6 or 7 per cent; thus by the use of the taxing power, driving the state banks out of existence as banks of issue."

"Now the most valuable feature in that system of banking to my mind consists in the very fact that its opponents are urging against it. The instant that this money goes into other states it finds itself at a discount, which increases as it goes back, discharges its function and meets the wants of the people of its own community. But above all this, the convention, which is in my mind, that the repeal of that state bank tax puts it further beyond the power of the east or the money centers of this country to expand or contract the volume of currency at pleasure, forces me to the conclusion that of all the laws proposed for the emancipation of the American people and its producing people, this is the most important and valuable."

"Will you take any action to secure this repeal?"

"Yes," said the senator, "I am going to introduce into the senate a bill to repeal that 10 per cent state bank tax law. I should have done it before this time except that there was no prospect or chance to have that or anything else considered until after the tariff bill should have been disposed of. I am in the hands of the same committee on finance a bill proposing the repeal of this state bank tax before the decks are cleared of the present tariff discussion, and I intend to force it to the front and insist upon its consideration."

"We are coming toward the end of this session. The congressional campaign is already on us, for in many sections of the country it has already opened. We are in no condition now to meet the issue with which we are confronted. We want to have the next house of representatives. We want to have the senate after the 4th of next March. If we expect to do this we must be prepared to go before the people in the pending congressional campaign and satisfy them of two things: First, that we are honest and mean to keep faith with them by satisfying the pledges we gave them, and secondly, that we are capable of managing the affairs of this government

and determined to do it upon democratic lines."

"It remains for us to accomplish this work between now and the close of this session, for in candor, it must be admitted that up to this time we have not met the obligation which is upon us."

"Our last plaudit we promised to restore to silver the right of free coinage, and to put it upon an equality with gold. This pledge we have not redeemed, but upon the contrary have flagrantly broken. (For this surely no one will hold me responsible.)

"We further promised to revise the tariff system of this country on a revenue basis pure and simple, repudiating every semblance of the republican system of protection, showing no quarter to trusts and shaping law all soley in the interest and for the people. As yet this pledge has not been fulfilled. I trust in God it will be made good before this session closes."

"We further promised to repeal the 10 per cent state bank tax law, and this I insist we must do, for should we fail, the democratic party to say the least of it, will find itself embarrassed when asked to point to the pledges given which have been redeemed and furnish explanation for failing to make good its promises."

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Albert L. Beck  
reynolds.  
eck & Co.  
AUCTION  
y 24, 4 P.M.  
Property,  
inter Street,  
the city limits.  
urban Home.  
Residence on  
50 feet, with Va-  
lue size adjoining  
one of the  
and elevated  
about the city.

of the most destruc-  
tive in the city and it  
is given to auction. It  
is a magnificient  
surrounding coun-  
try and the front of  
a beautiful oak grove,  
and first-class con-  
siderations. The electric line to  
a stone's throw of  
from the office on  
the 21st instant.  
CK & CO., Agents.

McGrath  
ans—204 Equitable  
WANT  
SHIP?

es who have cash to  
estate bargains. If  
you sell them for you;  
7 and 8 per cent.  
gains near Piedmont  
N & MCGRATH,  
204 Equitable.

Square.  
ur electric line  
re, only a few  
m the center of  
you will see un-  
ng sites. Every  
with beautiful  
ature combined  
square the  
suburb of Atlan-  
ime to buy and  
call at office of  
Land Company.

EBMAN,  
Renting and  
IS.

Street.  
ots, each \$5.00, on  
offered before the  
can be bought now.

property on Houston  
Avenue. Call and  
it this.  
prettiest lots in

roved, near Marist  
or city property.

hill with 25 acres of  
smith shop, in De-  
to Finger creek.

corner of Atlanta  
as, fronting Grant

and a half acres on  
use, orchard, etc.  
on good public  
frontage on both  
ery place for some  
ittle farm near  
amount of money.

cottage, lot \$5.00  
in DeKalb, or will  
rent.

Peache street.  
et for rent.

Auctioneer.

ALE.

at 12 o'clock on  
s on Summit  
rest and High-

overlooking the  
water and gas  
are all magni-  
fying and attrac-  
tive views in the  
lots. Here is a  
first-class loca-  
tion which will  
get the lots as  
examining the lots,  
and my now  
real estate  
than it will ever  
be to double her  
time. One ex-  
treme will be  
these very lots  
they bring now.  
This term one  
twelve month  
agent, 13 Kimball  
may 20 1884

is a candidate for the state  
senate from the thirtieth senatorial  
district, composed of the counties of Clay-  
ton, Fulton and Fulton.  
The district is  
the friendly consideration of voters  
W. H. VENABLE.

# AN ASTOUNDING SACRIFICE OF VALUES! SPECIAL SUIT SALE FOR SATURDAY!

SEE WINDOW DISPLAY.



\$789

All Wool Scotch Cheviots, Fancy Cheviots, Vicunas, Serges, in rough effects. Styles the latest in Sack, Single and Double Breast-  
ed. Not a Suit in the entire lot should sell less than

\$14.00  
and  
\$15.00.

\$789

Suits of English Twill, Fancy Cassimeres, the latest and improved cut in Frocks and Regents. Very nobby. Excellent designs. Stylish in material and make-up. Under ordinary circumstances these Suits sell at

\$16.00  
and  
\$18.00.

\$789

We place on sale Saturday, May 26th, twelve hundred Suits, equal to custom-made, as shown in our window, one suit in a box. These Suits will not be on sale until Saturday. A conservative estimate of the values of these Suits is from

\$15.00  
TO  
\$20.



Open Week Days Until 6:30--Saturdays 11 P. M.--Out of Town Orders Promptly Filled.



The *Globe*  
SHOE & CLOTHING CO.

89. Whitehall. PHONE 43.

The *Globe*  
SHOE & CLOTHING CO.

89. Whitehall. PHONE 43.



INTO LIFE'S SCHOOL.

The Closing Exercises of the Washington Seminary Last Night.

The closing exercises of Washington Seminary, on Walton street, occurred last night, in the presence of a large and brilliant audience composed of the friends and patrons of the school.

It was a rare and picturesque occasion. The young ladies embodied the loveliness of the beautiful spring weather, while their voices, as they sang or read essays, were musiced with the sweetness of the season.

In radiant gowns of soft and fairylike material the sweet young graduates never appeared more attractive, and even to their most intimate friends, the scene was one of bewitching revelation. It was a radiant climax to the exercises of the week, all of which have been largely attended and characterized by a marked brilliancy.

The exercises last night began promptly at 8 o'clock. From beginning to end the programme was a succession of bright gowns, and each young lady was the recipient of hearty applause, as well as a fragrant shower of roses, which fell around her in beautiful commendation.

The following is the full programme as carried out last night:

Salutatory—Miss Margaret Burney.

Essay—"Out of School Life into Life's School"—Miss Mabelle Shropshire.

Piano solo—"Spinradchen," Benda—Miss Lucy Benda.

Essay—"Three Daughters of Genius"—Miss Mary Boilin.

Essay—"Our Household Poet"—Miss Estelle Burney.

Piano solo—"Saltarello," op. 77, Heller—Miss Margaret Burney.

Essay—"Character"—Miss Bertha Baldwin.

Class prophecy—Miss Jessie Wilson.

Piano solo—"Polonaise," op. 40, No. 1, Chopin—Miss Letta Dallas.

Valedictory—Miss Annie Lee Saul.

Piano solo—"Requie for the Junior Class"—Miss Rose Mathewson.

Piano solo—"Polaces Brillante," Weber—Miss Mabelle Shropshire.

Dr. J. B. Robins, in a neat speech, presented the medals to the young ladies successful contestants.

Mr. L. L. Knight, of The Constitution, delivered the annual address. His subject was "Woman in the Nineteenth Century," and he discussed the influence and responsibility of her great mission.

This was followed by the delivery of the diplomas to the young ladies of the graduating class, which concluded the exercises of the evening, and with it the session of 1884.

The Washington seminary is recognized as one of the foremost institutions of the south. The able faculty and corps of special instructors will compare favorably with those of any in the country. The school will open next September with the largest attendance ever known in its history.

CLOSING EXERCISES.

Tuesday There Were Joint Commencement Exercises Held.

The closing exercises of Spelman seminary, which has just completed its thirteenth successful year, were begun on May 13th, and concluded Tuesday in joint commencement exercises with the Atlanta Baptist seminary.

On the 13th a sermon was preached to the various societies by Rev. Dr. E. H. Barnett, of this city. Thursday, May 14th, the class exercises were held, and a sword drill by the members of the graduating class was a novel feature of the day.

On Sunday, May 20th, the baccalaureate sermon was preached by Rev. W. P. Thirkield, D.D., of Gammon theological seminary.

The joint commencement exercises of the Spelman seminary and the Atlanta Baptist seminary took place May 22d at Friend-  
ship Hall.

The essays and orations indicated no mean ability on the part of the students. As the result of the labors of the seminary, the graduates were well educated in the departments. The departments are the missionary training course, academic course, domestic arts and printing—from Spelman. From the Atlanta Baptist seminary, arithmetic, theological, teacher professional and printing. The diplomas were presented by the heads of the two seminaries. The programme was exceptionally good.

CADETS GOING TO CAMP.

Gordon Institute Boys Will Spend Two Days at Griffin.

Gordon Institute Cadets will leave Friday morning, 100 strong, for Camp Northern, where they will remain until Saturday night. They will have all the privileges of the camp and perform all duties according to camp regulations.

Their tents will be just outside the enclosure of the camp, but they can cross the sentinel's post at any time under such restrictions as the commandant may see fit to publish. They will take part in all parades, reviews by the government, Saturday afternoon, and by request from Col. Wiley, commanding officer of the camp, will give an exhibition battalion and extended order drill.

The battalion will be under the command of Lieutenant A. R. Piper, commander of the Gordon Institute Cadets, with staff officers: W. C. Jordan, adjutant, and E. Myers, quartermaster. Company A will be under Captain L. C. Moore, of New Haven; Company B under Captain M. M. Murphy, of Barnesville, and Company C under Captain J. C. Maynard of Forsyth. The camp, while in session, will be under the command of the Gordon Guards, Company K, of the Second regiment, commanded by Lieutenant Sanders. The boys are enthusiastic over the trip, and fully appreciate the interest taken in the Gordon Guards by the government, and also the kindness of Mr. C. P. Willingham, of Macon, who sent tents for the Cadets, preparing the freight, besides giving a cash contribution to pay incidental expenses.

Barnesville will send up a large delegation Saturday morning to witness the exhibition and extended order drill, and the parents of the boys will be invited to the camp. There will be a detachment of the Barnesville Blues. A number of pupils will also spend Saturday at Camp Northern. Mrs. Piper and children will accompany the battalion.

TO ST. SIMON'S.

Many Atlanta People Going There—A Prominent Hotel Man is Manager.

Mr. Charles A. Dunn, one of the best known hotel men in Atlanta, and in the guest of the Kimball. Mr. Dunn this year manage Hotel St. Simon, the

best hotel in Atlanta, will be in charge of the hotel, though this is early in the season and the weather so far has been against the resort. The hotel will be thoroughly overhauled and put in excellent shape.

A number of Atlanta pupils will go down to St. Simon's early in June. Several parties have already been made up and the popularity of that resort is sure to be great over the summer.

Mr. Dunn has been connected with the hotel, though this is early in the season and the weather so far has been against the resort. The hotel will be thoroughly overhauled and put in excellent shape.

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WHO WANT  
To the Exposition at Chicago

Saw the wonderful exhibition made by the Libbey Glass Company. This was considered one of the most interesting displays there. The wonderful process of cutting glass was shown in all its details.

The Libbey Company are acknowledged to be the most skillful cutters of glass in the world. The purity and brilliancy of their glass and the artistic effects of their cutting has easily put their work far ahead of all other makers. To say that cut glass "is as good as Libbey's" means the highest claim that competitors aspire to, hence it is that the Libbey make is a household word in this country.

J. P. Stevens & Bro. are sole agents in Atlanta for this glass. They show the largest stock to be seen in this city and their prices are acknowledged the lowest.

only  
one

there's only one genuine "pepper" whisky—it's the "old oscar pepper," "o. o. p."—in white flint square bottles—white label with red "o. o. p." across face—see that you get it. don't be hopped up by counterfeit "peppers."

bluthenthal "b&b."  
& bickart,

marietta and forsyth—phone 378.  
all kinds of fine whiskies.  
"four aces."  
"canadian club."  
"highland rye."

FRANK POTTS,  
HENRY POTTS.  
JOSEPH THOMPSON.

The Potts-Thompson  
Liquor Co.

Importers and Wholesale Dealers.

Also, Distillers of Stone Mountain  
Corn Whisky. Sole Agents for  
I. DeTurk's Celebrated California  
Wines. Agents for Acme Whisky  
and Budweiser Beer.

7, 9, 11, 13 Kimball House,  
Decatur St., Atlanta, Ga.

NOW is the time for

Iced Tea.

Our RUSSIAN RESERVE and ELITE  
BLENDS delight all who try them.

THE C. J. KAMPER GROCERY CO.,  
Phone 428. 390 and 392 Peachtree St.



A. K. HAWKES,  
Manufacturing Optician

The only optical plant run by electric  
motor power in the state. All the latest inven-  
tions for testing Eyesight; established  
twenty-three years. Headquarters for the  
United States, 12 Whitehall street.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE FREYER & NEW MUSIC HALL,  
FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 25, 1894,  
Mr. Charles Price, Manager.

Grand Piano and Vocal Recital,  
And Last Appearance this Season of  
RANDECKER,

The Great Pianist, Assisted by  
Miss Adelaide Phillips,  
the Beautiful Soprano.  
Tickets 75 cents, at Beermann's and at  
The Freyer & Bradley Co., 63 Peachtree St.  
may sat sun mon tues wed thur fri

GRAND CONCERT

BY THE

Atlanta Vocal Society  
AT THE  
Second Baptist Church,  
THURSDAY, MAY 24th.

Notice is hereby given that on Friday, the 25th instant, the undersigned will sell before the courthouse door in Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia, at 12 o'clock m., a fifty-first mortgage bond of the Atlanta City Street Car Company endorsed by the Atlanta Traction Company. Nos. 59 to 63, inclusive, will be sold for \$1,000 each. Said bonds being the property of the Cambria Iron Company, of Philadelphia, Pa., and to be sold for their account. Terms cash.

ATLANTA UNION BANK,  
C. E. Currier, Cashier.  
Notice to Debtors and Creditors.  
All creditors of the estate of L. A. Wilson, late of Fulton county, deceased, are hereby notified to render in their demands to the undersigned, according to law, and all persons entitled to estate tax are required to make immediate payment by May 17, 1894. W. J. WILSON,  
Administrator.

## A FRESH RUPTURE.

The Domestic Affairs of Mr. and Mrs. Calhoun Unhappy Once More.  
SAYS THE SON-IN-LAW DID IT  
Mr. Calhoun Says His Wife Plugged Him Over the Head—Her Side of the Story—Both Arrested.

If Mr. S. L. Calhoun is allowed to give an account of himself at the final reckoning, he will be a pretty large heel under the provision by which the "meed shall inherit the earth." On the other hand, if Mrs. Calhoun furnishes the report, his share will be nominal, indeed.

Mr. Calhoun is a quiet-looking gentleman of about forty years of age. He dresses well, has the appearance of respectability, and wears a heavy brownish mustache, sprinkled with gray hairs.

His general appearance is not that of a turbulent or quarrelsome man, but rather that of patience and forbearance.

He is the husband of a pretty wife. Mrs. Calhoun dresses tastily, has a shapely figure and a charming face. She is lady-like in appearance and to look at her it is hard to believe the hard, things that her husband says about her. Likewise, to look at Mr. Calhoun a mental effort is required to believe that he could be driven into a wild frenzy and while in that state belch profanity until the surrounding atmosphere was blue.

Mr. and Mrs. Calhoun live in the western part of the city. They have had domestic trouble, serious trouble, for several months they have been living peacefully together. Their neighbors had begun to think that their conjugal infelicities had been patched up for all time, but yesterday a fresh rupture occurred.

As a result of the latest difficulty both Mr. and Mrs. Calhoun were arrested and Mr. Calhoun was kept behind the bars for a time.

Last summer the home of Mr. and Mrs. Calhoun came near being broken up because of real or imagined attentions paid to her by her stepson-in-law, a young man who was the husband of Mrs. Calhoun's eldest daughter. Mr. Calhoun became intensely jealous and a series of difficulties between himself and the son-in-law was the result. Two or three police convictions were made, and the couple got into the justice courts. It was freely aired at the time, and all of the friends and acquaintances of the parties involved became aware of the facts.

Finally the trouble got through the courts and when all was ended, Mr. and Mrs. Calhoun continued to live together. Without interruption of any kind they remained together until yesterday's trouble. As stated, those who knew the couple had begun to believe that harmony had made a permanent settlement in the household of the Calhouns.

Mr. Calhoun seemed very much wrought up over the latest chapter in the trouble, and told about it rather nervously. He said that he and his wife had been getting along harmoniously until Tuesday afternoon when he discovered that she was with the son-in-law who had caused all the former trouble at the house of a neighbor, he said.

He said that, thinking of all that had occurred, he was excessively angered and started to enter the house and assert himself. He knew this would cause trouble, and asked the advice of a policeman. The officer counseled that it would be the wisest policy not to go into the house. This advised he acted on, and when his wife returned home he went to her and in a calm and quiet manner asked her why she had met and talked to "that man?" Then, according to his story, she turned loose her batteries upon him. In his expressive language, "she plugged him over the head twice," struck him in the side, then gathered the room handle and proceeded to make war, war, war, in earnest. He tried to hold and quiet her.

Patrolman Blackstone heard the racket on the street and rushed in and arrested both husband and wife. Mr. Calhoun was sent to police headquarters and Mrs. Calhoun was given a copy of charges.

Mrs. Calhoun's story put the matter in quite a different light. She said that she kept boards and supported herself, her son and her husband. She said that as she was returning from market late Tuesday she met the troublesome son-in-law, who figured in their domestic affairs in a star role last year. The son-in-law asked her about a law suit in which he was interested and in which she was a witness, and she went into the home of Mrs. McDonald, a neighbor of hers, to talk the matter over. She was there less than twenty minutes and when she got home her husband dashed in and with a long string of oaths demanded to know why she had made the girl stand. He was threatening in his manner, and when she left the room to avoid him, he followed. Again she left the room, and once more he followed her. She struck him in the face with the dusting brush, and denied that she had "plugged" him as energetically as he had represented. She told her story with considerable show of spirit, and during its recital Calhoun stood with his back to her.

Recorder Calhoun announced himself as of the opinion that the best thing they could do was to separate. He imposed a fine of \$3 and costs in each case. Both fines were paid.

There is more life in one grain of wheat  
than there is in a bushel of chaff. The  
same axiom is equally true regarding Hood's  
Sarsaparilla as compared to many other  
remedies.

Brushes for Everybody. Cheap.  
Great piles of them, all kinds, for 5, 10, 15,  
20, 30, 35 and 50 cents, real bargains, at  
Jacobs' Pharmacy, next store west of old  
stand.

The Israel quartet will sing at Edgewood  
Avenue theater Friday night.

Reduced Rates to Richmond, Va.  
The Richmond and Danville offers reduced  
rates from Atlanta to Richmond, Va.,  
on account of the unearthing of the  
soldiers and sailors' monument at Richmond,  
May 30th. For civilians, \$22 round trip;  
for military, companies, \$13.75 round trip;  
fleets to be held at 10th and 20th, good  
returning to June 4, 1894, may 22

Swannance Springs.

Rates reduced to \$10 and \$12 per week  
for the summer months.

PERSONAL.

C. J. Daniel, wall paper, window shades,  
furniture and room moulding. 40 Marietta  
Street. Send for samples.

SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BRUSHES,

Nearly as Good as New, at a Low  
Price.

Parties who wish bargains in hair  
brushes, clothes brushes, all kinds of  
brushes, could do well to look in Jacobs'  
Pharmacy's window. Great piles of  
brushes are for sale at 5 cents and up.  
Call and see them. These are real  
bargains.

The genuine Angostura Bitters of Dr.  
J. G. Siebert & Sons, are the most  
efficacious stimulant to excite the appetite.  
Ask your druggist.

Only 25¢ for box of Stearns' Electric Paste  
to rid your house of vermin—adv.

Smith's Worm Oil is safe, sure and  
gentle.

Lucius P. Hills in his original recitation,  
"Swashy Dramatique," Friday night at  
Edgewood Avenue theater.

Fine Horses at Auction.  
To the People of Atlanta—On May 24,  
1894, at 10 o'clock a. m., I will sell at auc-  
tion to the highest bidder, without any bid-  
ding, the following horses: the fastest  
horses and family horses; also the fastest  
horse that ever came to Georgia, at Abbott  
& Parker's stable, on Loyd street, near  
Atlanta street. Sale runs from 10 a. m. until  
10 o'clock a. m.

W. B. RALLS,  
Owner and Auctioneer.

## Nearly Two for One!

The scoop we made of Schloss Bros. & Co.'s fine Clothing isn't shy a style or sort that is worthy. And in making the deal we forced one dollar to do the work of nearly two of a few weeks ago.

Schloss Bros. & Co! The name is a warrant of quality. Their productions are better in all points than any manufacturer's we know of. That's why our present offerings are so meaty. Just now we combine styles and economies that are without precedent,

At 30% Below Cost of Making.

Schloss Bros. & Co.'s Men Suits, including Sacks, Regent Cutaway and Frocks, best English Worsted, Clay Sers, Cheviots, Thibets, Scotch Tweeds, Summer Homespuns and Cassimeres in black and all colors, representing finest patterns and designs at 30 per cent under actual manufacturing cost. \$3.50 to \$7.50 saved on the \$10, \$12.50 and \$15 lines.

*Eads-Neelco*

## CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. Arcuza, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"The use of 'Castoria' is so universal and its merits so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach."

CARLOS MARTIN, D. D., New York City.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Silver Belts, Battle Axes, Swords, Toilet Articles,  
and Other Novelties of all Kinds in Silver.

AN IMMENSE NEW STOCK.

Maier & Berkele,

Jewelers,

31 Whitehall Street.

Factory and Wholesale Department 28 1-2 and 30 1-2 Whitehall  
Street. Fine Watch and Jewelry Repairing.

ON HIS BACK.

TOES TO THE SKIES  
AND SUFFERING AGONIES.



RESTORATION COMES!

ONE DOSE OF  
Tyner's Dyspepsia Remedy

Will correct indigestion in Five  
Minutes After Hearty Meals.  
People may gratify any demand  
their insatiable appetites may  
make and know absolutely that  
one dose of Tyner's Dyspepsia  
Remedy will prevent indigestion  
and dyspepsia. It assists the gas-  
tric juice in its work. It will place  
you on your feet, restoring you to perfect health.

HAVE YOU DYSPEPSIA?

TAKE  
TYNER'S DYSPEPSIA REMEDY.  
CHAS. O. TYNER,

Corner Broad and Marietta Streets, Atlanta, Ga.

THE TRIPOD PAINT CO.  
56 and 58 Marietta St.

Pure Paints, Aurora Tinted Lead, Oils, Window Glass, etc. Complete line of Artists' Materials.

april 25th

FOOTE'S TRUNK FACTORY,  
17 E. Alabama Street,

Don't stop till you get to above factory. They are selling Trunks, Valises, Traveling  
Bags, Pocket Books and everything in their line of traveling purposes at half price.  
Bought cheap—sell cheap. Wholesale and retail. Trunk repairing a specialty. Trunks  
exchanged or made new.

J. J. FOOTE, Manager.

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## Alaska Refrigerators

Are the Best in the World!

This claim is fully substantiated wherever an "Alaska" is used.

"THE REASON WHY."

The principal causes of decay in foodstuffs are DAMPNESS and VARYING TEMPERATURE.

The qualities sought for in a Refrigerator are PRESERVATION OF PERISHABLE FOOD and an economical use of ice.

The "Alaska" is constructed upon strictly scientific principles, by which LOW TEMPERATURE and ABSOLUTE DRYNESS of AIR are naturally and inevitably obtained.

The "Alaska" possesses a provision chamber FREE FROM ODOR AND FROM DAMPNESS. These results can be obtained only by a PERFECT CIRCULATION of the air in the Refrigerator, and its CONDENSATION in THE ICE CHAMBER.

The "Alaska" keeps the air in contact with the ice, the air then passes through the Refrigerator, condenses all the moisture before the air returns to the provision chamber, and in utilizing all the cold air PRODUCES BETTER PRESERVATION WITH LESS ICE than any other maker.

The "Alaska" is a perfect DRY-AIR REFRIGERATOR, and the best one ever constructed.

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